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 NEWS  7  MAY 19   Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS  8  MAY 30   IPC 8 Rolled-up Core codes added to CA/CAplus and
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 NEWS  9  MAY 30   The F-Term thesaurus is now available in CA/CAplus
 NEWS 10  JUN 02   The first reclassification of IPC codes now complete in
                   INPADOC
 NEWS 11  JUN 26   TULSA/TULSA2 reloaded and enhanced with new search and
                   and display fields
 NEWS 12  JUN 28   Price changes in full-text patent databases EPFULL and PCTFULL

 NEWS EXPRESS      FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a,
                   CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
                   AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 JUNE 2006.
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:17:16 ON 29 JUN 2006

=> file dgene
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'DGENE' ENTERED AT 08:18:01 ON 29 JUN 2006
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 JUN 2006       <20060616/UP>
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=> file pctfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     1.22       1.43

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 08:18:10 ON 29 JUN 2006
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FILE LAST UPDATED:          27 JUN 2006     <20060627/UP>
MOST RECENT UPDATE WEEK:       200625        <200625/EW>
FILE COVERS 1978 TO DATE

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>>> NEW PRICES IN PCTFULL AS OF 01 JULY 2006. FOR DETAILS,
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=> s boropro or proboro or valboropro
            37 BOROPRO
             1 BOROPROS
            37 BOROPRO
                 (BOROPRO OR BOROPROS)
             1 PROBORO
             5 VALBOROPRO
L1          39 BOROPRO OR PROBORO OR VALBOROPRO

=> s antibod? and l1
         88922 ANTIBOD?
L2          24 ANTIBOD? AND L1

=> s additive or synerg? or enhanc?
         61194 ADDITIVE
         86645 ADDITIVES
        117711 ADDITIVE
                 (ADDITIVE OR ADDITIVES)
         36272 SYNERG?
        295082 ENHANC?
L3      357416 ADDITIVE OR SYNERG? OR ENHANC?

=> s l3 and l2
L4          22 L3 AND L2

=> s l4 not py>2001
        518014 PY>2001
L5          12 L4 NOT PY>2001
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=> s l4 not py>2000
        616501 PY>2000
L6          10 L4 NOT PY>2000

=> s l6 and cd20
          2487 CD20
L7           0 L6 AND CD20

=> s l6 and lymphoma
         15114 LYMPHOMA
          7723 LYMPHOMAS
         17697 LYMPHOMA
                 (LYMPHOMA OR LYMPHOMAS)
L8           3 L6 AND LYMPHOMA

=> d ibib 1-3

L8     ANSWER 1 OF 3     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1999017799 PCTFULL  ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH):         CYTOPLASMIC DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE IV FROM HUMAN T-CELLS
TITLE (FRENCH):          DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE IV CYTOPLASMIQUE PROVENANT DE
                         LYMPHOCYTES T D'ORIGINE HUMAINE
INVENTOR(S):             BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
                         HUBER, Brigitte, T.;
                         UNDERWOOD, Robert;
                         KABCENELL, Alisa, K.;
                         SNOW, Roger, J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE ET AL.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:       English
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
                         NUMBER              KIND     DATE
                         ---------------------------------
                         WO 9917799            A1 19990415
DESIGNATED STATES
       W:                AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
                         ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
                         LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
                         SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM
                         KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
                         CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ
                         CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.:       WO 1998-US20968      A  19981006
PRIORITY INFO.:          US 1997-08/944,265      19971006

L8     ANSWER 2 OF 3     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1999016864 PCTFULL  ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH):         STIMULATION OF HEMATOPOIETIC CELLS IN VITRO
TITLE (FRENCH):          STIMULATION DE CELLULES HEMATOPOIETIQUES IN VITRO
INVENTOR(S):             BACHOVCHIN, William;
                         WALLNER, Barbara
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      POINT THERAPEUTICS, INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:       English
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
                         NUMBER              KIND     DATE
                         ---------------------------------
                         WO 9916864            A1 19990408
DESIGNATED STATES
       W:                AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
                         ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
                         LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO
                         RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH
                         GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT
```

BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-US20343 A 19980929
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1997-60/060,306 19970929

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998024474 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): INHIBITION OF INVASIVE REMODELLING
TITLE (FRENCH): INHIBITION DU REMODELAGE INVASIF
INVENTOR(S): LUND, Leif, Roge;
DANO, Keld;
STEPHENS, Ross;
BRueNNER, Nils;
SOLBERG, Helene;
HOLST-HANSEN, Claus;
NIELSEN, John, Romer
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FONDEN TIL FREMME AF EKSPERIMENTEL CANCERFORSKNING;
LUND, Leif, Roge;
DANO, Keld;
STEPHENS, Ross;
BRueNNER, Nils;
SOLBERG, Helene;
HOLST-HANSEN, Claus;
NIELSEN, John, Romer
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9824474	A1	19980611

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS
MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE
DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI
CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-DK555 A 19971208
PRIORITY INFO.: DK 1996-1402/96 19961206

=> d kwic 1-2

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD . . . in therapy in which death of certain cells is therapeutically desirable. For example, in some T-cell neoplastic diseases, e.g., certain
leukemias and lymphomas, it may be desirable to de-protect the cancerous T-
cells from endogenous DPIVb, by inhibiting the enzyme and thus promoting the death. . .

The purified DPlVb of the invention can also be used to make antibodies (polyclonal, monoclonal, or recombinant) using conventional
methods, involving immunization of, e.g., rabbits, mice, or human volunteers.

The antibodies can be used in standard ELISA assays to measure DPIVb levels
in patients being tested for diseases which potentially involve increased. . .

We observed a striking increase in the number of dead cells in cultures containing the L-isomer of Val-boroPro (VbP), an inhibitor of
dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPPIV), compared to cultures containing media alone
or the inactive D-isomer of the inhibitor, d-Val-d-boroPro--a toxicity control.

Use as TheraDeutic
Because the punified DPIVb enzyme of the invention is protective of death in normal resting human T-cells, it can be administered therapeutically to
patients in need of immune system enhancement, and in particular protection of
clinically important T-cell subsets such as CD4' cells. Such patients include
1 5 AIDS patients whose CD4'. . .

Antibodies Directed against DPlVb
The purified DPIVb of the invention, or fragments thereof, can be used
to generate polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for DPIVb, using
conventional techniques. Such antibodies can be used in any of the many
known conventional immunoassay formats to measure DPIVb levels in biological samples, e.g., samples of. . .

CLMEN 5 An antibody specific for DPIVb.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD . . . thymocytes in vitro. Other binding molecules which selectively bind
to DPIV and have the ability to stimulate hernatopoietic cells include monoclonal antibodies,
polyclonal antibodies and fragments of the foregoing which are capable of. (1) binding to
DPIV, and (2) stimulating hernatopoietic cells and/or thymocytes in. . .
. . .
well were incubated in
96 microtiter plates in CellGro Iscove's Modified Dulbecco's Medium (IMDM) and with or
without (control)'the indicated concentrations of Pro-boroPro for 4 days. At the end of this
incubation period, the cells were counted under the microscope. The cultures without Pro-
boroPro contained 10,000 cells at the end of 4 days. The cultures containing Pro-boroPro had
53,000 cells at 10-6M, 38,000 cells at 10-'M and 42,000 cells at 10-'OM. The cultures
containing a growth factor mix (GF). . . 2
Umbilical cord blood cells were incubated under essentially the same conditions as described
in the legend to figure 1, except that Val-boroPro was used as stimulant at the indicated
concentrations. After 4 day incubation.

A: Bulk Umbilical Cord Blood; Total Cell Counts. Control culture: 0.2 x 106 cells;
Growth factors 5 x 106 cells; Val-boroPro: R106 (10-6M); R106 (10-8M); 4xlO'(10-'OM).
. . .
coupled beads

for positive selection. Cell preparation contained 98% CD34+ cells. After 4 days of
incubation the culture containing I 0- M Val-boroPro contained 8.5x 106 cells, compared to
0.6xl 06 cells in the control and 4xl 06 cells in the incubation with growth. . .

C: Percent of CD34+ cells remaining after 4 day culture: Cultures incubated with Val-
boroPro contained between 10 and 15% of CD34+ cells after 4 day culture. Cultures
incubated with Growth Factors had only 4% of CD34+ cells remaining (panel b). This
indicated that Val-boroPro has a growth stimulatory effect on CD34+ cells in addition to an
effect on the differentiation of CD34+ cells into mature peripheral blood cells. This is
supported by the observation that culturing these CD34+ cells in the presence of Val-boroPro
and growth factors does not change the % CD34+ cells in the culture from the percentage
seen with Val-boroPro alone, although the total number of cell in this combined culture had
increased to 55 x106 cells as compared to 8.5 x106 cells in the incubation with Val-boroPro
alone (panel a).

Dimerization of Lys-boroPro (homoconjugate) dramatically increases the stimulation of bone
marrow cell growth when compared to the effect of the monomeric form of Lys-boroPro.

Cultures were set up as described in the legend to Figure I except that Lys-boroPro and the
homoconjugate were used, and incubated for 4 days.

Figure 4
Bone marrow cells were incubated as described in Figure I except that Val-boroPro and the
homoconjugate were used in a 4 day culture.

A: Val-boroPro gave a similar expansion of bone marrow cells as the growth factor
mix (GF), while the dinier more than doubled the. . .

B: (panel a): Isolated CD34+ cells (98% purity) incubated with Val-boroPro gave up
to 20 fold increase in stimulation of cellular growth compared to an 18 fold increase with
growth factors over that. . .

(panel b): Percent of CD34+ cells remaining in culture after a 4 day incubation
period: control 63%; GF 5%; Val-boroPro, 43%; homodinier 10%.

. . .
a number of different methods. The most widely used is a positive immunological selection based on binding of these cells to anti-CD34-antibodies
immobilized on a solid support (Cellpro, Baxter). Other selection methods include negative
selection where all cells not expressing CD34 are isolated away. . .

. . .
500 ng/ml. The optimum
concentration of each growth factor has to be determined for individual culture conditions

since some growth factors act synergistically with other growth factors. As noted above, the methods of the invention exclude exogenously added cytokines and, instead, utilize DPIV inhibitors to. . .

. . .

by observing a reduction in DPIV enzymatic activity following exposure to the non-active site binding agent. Exemplary non-active site binding agents include antibodies to DPIV and fragments thereof which selectively bind to DPIV in a manner that results in the ability of the binding. . .

. . .

PCT/GB94/02615, DPIV-Serine Protease Inhibitors, Applicant Ferring V.V. (Ferring). Representative examples of the foregoing inhibitors are described below and include the transition-state analog-based inhibitors Xaa-boroPro, include Lys-BoroPro, Pro-BoroPro and Ala-BoroPro in which boroPro refers to the analog of proline in which the carboxylate group (COOH) is replaced with a boronyl group [B(OH)21. Alternative active-site. . .

. . .

the ability of the Val-boroProline compound to bind to CD26. In a most preferred embodiment, the compound of the invention is Val-boroPro (also referred to as PT-100). Because of the chiral carbon atoms present on the amino acid residues and on the carbon attached to the boron atom, Val-boroPro can exist in multiple isomeric forms: (a) L-Val-S-boroPro, (b) L-Val-R-boroPro, (c) D-Val-S-boroPro, and (d) D-Val-R-boroPro. More preferably, the compound is L-Val-S-boroPro or L-Val-R-boroPro. In an analogous manner, the other boroProline compounds of the invention can exist in multiple isomeric forms; however, in general, the forms in which each amino acid chiral center has an L- configuration and the boroPro is in the R or S configuration are the preferred forms of the compounds.

Thus, the invention provides an improved method which synergistically combines hematopoietic cell stimulation with antigen-specific T cell expansion ex vivo. This would be therapeutic for eliciting immune responses against residual tumor cells, metastatic cells, or to enhance the anti-tumor T cell activity in allogeneic transplants. It can also be used for ex vivo expansion of peripheral memory T. . .

. . .

skin, breast, cervix, uteri, uterus, ovary, bladder, kidney, brain and other parts of the nervous system, thyroid, prostate, testes, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma and leukemia. Viral proteins associated with tumors would be those from the classes of viruses noted above. Antigens characteristic of. . .

Specific examples of tumor antigens include: proteins such as Ig-idiotype of B cell

lymphoma, mutant cyclin-dependent kinase 4 of melanoma, Pmel-1 7 (gp I 00) of melanoma,
MART- I (Melan-A) of melanoma, p I. . .
. . .
IO, CD26, CD28, CD40, CD44, CD45, B7.1 and B7
According to yet other embodiments, the second targeting moiety is an antibody or antibody
fragment that selectively binds to an epitope expressed on the cell surface. The epitope can
be a portion of any of the. . .
. . .
inhibitor inhibits such DPIV
enzymatic activity. Preferably, such binding agents are isolated polypeptides which
selectively bind the DPIV. Isolated binding polypeptides include antibodies and fragments
of antibodies (e.g. Fab, F(ab)2, Fd and antibody
fragments which include a CDR3 region
which binds selectively to the DPIV). Preferred isolated binding polypeptides are those that
bind to an. . .

The invention, therefore, involves the use of antibodies or fragments of antibodies
which have the ability to selectively bind to DPIV and stimulate hematopoietic cells and/or
thymocytes under the conditions disclosed herein. Antibodies include polyclonal and
monoclonal antibodies, prepared according to conventional methodology.

Significantly, as is well-known in the art, only a small portion of an antibody
molecule, the paratope, is involved in the binding of the antibody to its epitope (see, in
general, Clark, W.R. (1986) The Experimental Foundations ofModern Immunology Wiley &
Sons, Inc., New York; Roitt, 1.. . . Oxford). The pFc'and Fc regions, for example, are effectors of the complement
cascade but are not involved in antigen binding. An antibody from which the pFe'region has
been enzymatically cleaved, or which has been produced without the pFc' region, designated
an F(ablfragment, retains both of the antigen binding sites of an intact antibody. Similarly,
an antibody from which the Fc region has been enzymatically cleaved, or which has been
produced without the Fc region, designated an Fab fragment, retains one of the antigen
binding sites of an intact antibody molecule. Fab fragments consist of a covalently bound
antibody light chain and a portion of the antibody heavy chain denoted Fd. The Fd fragments
are the major determinant of antibody specificity (a single Fd fragment may be associated
with up to ten different light chains without altering antibody specificity) and Fd fragments
retain epitope-binding ability in isolation.

Within the antigen-binding portion of an antibody, as is well-known in the art, there
are complementarity determining regions (CDRs), which directly interact with the epitope of
the antigen, and. . .

The CDRs, and in particular the CDR3 regions, and more particularly the heavy chain CDR3,
are largely responsible for antibody specificity.

It is now well-established in the art that the non-CDR regions of a mammalian
antibody may be replaced with similar regions of conspecific or heterospecific antibodies
while retaining the epitopic specificity of the original antibody. This is most clearly
manifested in the development and use of humanized antibodies in which non-human
CDRs are covalently joined to human FR and/or Fc/pFc' regions to produce a functional
antibody. Thus, for example, PCT International Publication Number WO 92/04381 teaches
the production and use of humanized murine RSV antibodies in which at least a portion of the
murine FR regions have been replaced by FR regions of human origin. Such antibodies,
including fragments of intact antibodies with antigen-binding ability, are often referred to as
chimeric antibodies.

. . .
to one of ordinary skill in the art, the present invention also provides for F(abl, Fab, Fv and Fd fragments; chimeric
antibodies in which the Fe and/or FR and/or CDRl and/or CDR2 and/or light chain CDR3 regions have been replaced by
homologous human or non-human sequences; chimeric F(ablfragment antibodies in which
the FR and/or CDRI and/or CDR2 and/or light chain CDR3 regions have been replaced by
homologous human or non-human sequences; chimeric Fab fragment antibodies in which the
FR and/or CDRI and/or CDR2 and/or light chain CDR3 regions have been replaced by
homologous human or non-human sequences; and chimeric Fd fragment antibodies in which
the FR and/or CDR1 and/or CDR2 regions have been replaced by homologous human or non-
human sequences. The present invention also includes so-called single chain antibodies.

. . .
and type that bind specifically to
DPIV and inhibit its functional activity. These polypeptides may be derived also from
sources other than antibody technology. For example, such polypeptide binding agents can
be provided by degenerate peptide libraries which can be readily prepared in solution,. . .

. . .
the matrix permits covalent coupling to free amino
groups. A polystyrene derivatized to carry carboxylate groups can be covalently attached
directly to Lys-boroPro through coupling to the free E amino group of the Lys side chain, or
through a spacer linker which has a free amino group. Alternatively, a polystyrene
derivatized to carry an amino group can be attached to, for example, Lys-boroPro through
coupling via a spacer linker containing two carboxylate groups, one to couple to the F_ amino
group of Lys-boroPro, the other to the amino group of the amino-derivatized polystyrene.

. . .
the
attachment of the compounds of the invention to insoluble matrices. Biotin can easily be
attached to the E amino group of Lys-boroPro for example and the resulting conjugate will
adhere with high affinity to avidin or strepavidin. A wide assortment of insolubilized
derivatives of. . .
. . .
well or 24 well microtiter
plates) at 104 cells/ml in CellGro Iscove's Modified Dulbecco's medium (Meditech)
containing kanamycin (5ug/ml), desired concentration of Xaa-boroPro or other
compound of the invention, and the absence or presence of Giant Cell Tumor-
Conditioned Medium (GCT-CM, Origen) as source of growth factors. Xaa-boroPro or
other compounds of the invention should be diluted to medium and added to culture only
after cells are in culture tube.

CLMEN 5 The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor of DPIV is selected from the group
consisting of a Lys-boroPro monomer, a Pro-boroPro monomer, a Val-boroPro monomer and a
Lys-boroPro conjugate.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:17:16 ON 29 JUN 2006)

FILE 'DGENE' ENTERED AT 08:18:01 ON 29 JUN 2006

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 08:18:10 ON 29 JUN 2006
L1 39 S BOROPRO OR PROBORO OR VALBOROPRO
L2 24 S ANTIBOD? AND L1
L3 357416 S ADDITIVE OR SYNERG? OR ENHANC?
L4 22 S L3 AND L2
L5 12 S L4 NOT PY>2001
L6 10 S L4 NOT PY>2000
L7 0 S L6 AND CD20
L8 3 S L6 AND LYMPHOMA

=> s l4 and CD20
2487 CD20
L9 2 L4 AND CD20

=> d ibib 1-2

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004004661 PCTFULL ED 20040122 EW 200403
TITLE (ENGLISH): BOROPROLINE COMPOUND COMBINATION THERAPY
TITLE (FRENCH): POLYTHERAPIE A BASE DE COMPOSES DE BOROPROLINE
INVENTOR(S): ADAMS, Sharlene, 45 Rosemont Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451, US;
MILLER, Glenn, T., 63 Bearhill Road, Merrimac, MA 01860, US;
JESSON, Michael, I., 19 Plain Street, Hopedale, MA 01747, US;
JONES, Barry, 80 Wndell, No.3, Cambridge, MA 02138, US
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): POINT THERAPEUTICS, INC., 125 Summer Street, Suite 1840, Boston, MA 02111, US [US, US]

AGENT: TREVISAN, Maria, A.$, Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210$, US
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2004004661	A2	20040115

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
RW (ARIPO): GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
RW (EAPO): AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
RW (EPO): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
RW (OAPI): BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2003-US21547 A 20030709
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2002-60/394,856 20020709
US 2002-60/414,978 20021001
US 2003-60/466,435 20030428

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004004658 PCTFULL ED 20040122 EW 200403
TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS RELATING TO ISOLEUCINE BOROPROLINE COMPOUNDS
TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDES ET COMPOSITIONS AYANT TRAIT A DES COMPOSES D'ISOLEUCINE BOROPROLINE
INVENTOR(S): ADAMS, Sharlene, 45 Rosemont Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451, US;
MILLER, Glenn, T., 63 Bearhill Road, Merrimac, MA 01860, US;
JESSON, Michael, I., 19 Plain Street, Hopedale, MA 01747, US;
JONES, Barry, 80 Wendell Street, #3, Cambridge, MA 02138, US
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): POINT THERAPEUTICS, INC., 125 Summer Street, Suite 1840, Boston, MA 02111, US [US, US]
AGENT: TREVISAN, Maria, A.$, Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210$, US
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2004004658	A2	20040115

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZW
RW (ARIPO): GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
RW (EAPO): AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
RW (EPO): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
RW (OAPI): BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2003-US21405 A 20030709
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2002-60/394,856 20020709

```
                        US 2002-60/414,978      20021001
                        US 2003-60/466,435      20030428


=> s anti () CD20
        177657 ANTI
           177 ANTIS
        177694 ANTI
                  (ANTI OR ANTIS)
          2487 CD20
L10       1049 ANTI (W) CD20

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:17:16 ON 29 JUN 2006)

     FILE 'DGENE' ENTERED AT 08:18:01 ON 29 JUN 2006

     FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 08:18:10 ON 29 JUN 2006
L1            39 S BOROPRO OR PROBORO OR VALBOROPRO
L2            24 S ANTIBOD? AND L1
L3        357416 S ADDITIVE OR SYNERG? OR ENHANC?
L4            22 S L3 AND L2
L5            12 S L4 NOT PY>2001
L6            10 S L4 NOT PY>2000
L7             0 S L6 AND CD20
L8             3 S L6 AND LYMPHOMA
L9             2 S L4 AND CD20
L10         1049 S ANTI () CD20

=> s l10 and l4
L11           2 L10 AND L4

=> d ibib 1-2

L11    ANSWER 1 OF 2     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004004661 PCTFULL  ED 20040122  EW 200403
TITLE (ENGLISH):        BOROPROLINE COMPOUND COMBINATION THERAPY
TITLE (FRENCH):         POLYTHERAPIE A BASE DE COMPOSES DE BOROPROLINE
INVENTOR(S):            ADAMS, Sharlene, 45 Rosemont Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451,
                        US;
                        MILLER, Glenn, T., 63 Bearhill Road, Merrimac, MA
                        01860, US;
                        JESSON, Michael, I., 19 Plain Street, Hopedale, MA
                        01747, US;
                        JONES, Barry, 80 Wndell, No.3, Cambridge, MA 02138, US
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     POINT THERAPEUTICS, INC., 125 Summer Street, Suite
                        1840, Boston, MA 02111, US [US, US]
AGENT:                  TREVISAN, Maria, A.$, Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.,
                        600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210$, US
LANGUAGE OF FILING:     English
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:      English
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
                        NUMBER              KIND     DATE
                        --------------------------------
                        WO 2004004661         A2 20040115
DESIGNATED STATES
       W:               AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
                        CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
                        IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD
                        MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD
                        SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA
                        ZM ZW
       RW (ARIPO):      GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
```

```
       RW (EAPO):       AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
       RW (EPO):        AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU
                        MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
       RW (OAPI):       BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.:      WO 2003-US21547      A  20030709
PRIORITY INFO.:         US 2002-60/394,856       20020709
                        US 2002-60/414,978       20021001
                        US 2003-60/466,435       20030428

L11    ANSWER 2 OF 2     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004004658 PCTFULL  ED 20040122  EW 200403
TITLE (ENGLISH):        METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS RELATING TO ISOLEUCINE
                        BOROPROLINE COMPOUNDS
TITLE (FRENCH):         PROCEDES ET COMPOSITIONS AYANT TRAIT A DES COMPOSES
                        D'ISOLEUCINE BOROPROLINE
INVENTOR(S):            ADAMS, Sharlene, 45 Rosemont Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451,
                        US;
                        MILLER, Glenn, T., 63 Bearhill Road, Merrimac, MA
                        01860, US;
                        JESSON, Michael, I., 19 Plain Street, Hopedale, MA
                        01747, US;
                        JONES, Barry, 80 Wendell Street, #3, Cambridge, MA
                        02138, US
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     POINT THERAPEUTICS, INC., 125 Summer Street, Suite
                        1840, Boston, MA 02111, US [US, US]
AGENT:                  TREVISAN, Maria, A.$, Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.,
                        600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210$, US
LANGUAGE OF FILING:     English
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:      English
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

                        NUMBER              KIND     DATE
                        --------------------------------
                        WO 2004004658        A2 20040115
DESIGNATED STATES
       W:               AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
                        CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
                        IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD
                        MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD
                        SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA
                        ZW
       RW (ARIPO):      GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
       RW (EAPO):       AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
       RW (EPO):        AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU
                        MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
       RW (OAPI):       BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.:      WO 2003-US21405      A  20030709
PRIORITY INFO.:         US 2002-60/394,856       20020709
                        US 2002-60/414,978       20021001
                        US 2003-60/466,435       20030428


=> s boroproline
L12         28 BOROPROLINE

=> s l12 and l10
L13          2 L12 AND L10

=> d ibib 1-2

L13    ANSWER 1 OF 2     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004004661 PCTFULL  ED 20040122  EW 200403
TITLE (ENGLISH):        BOROPROLINE COMPOUND COMBINATION THERAPY
TITLE (FRENCH):         POLYTHERAPIE A BASE DE COMPOSES DE BOROPROLINE
INVENTOR(S):            ADAMS, Sharlene, 45 Rosemont Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451,
```

US;
MILLER, Glenn, T., 63 Bearhill Road, Merrimac, MA 01860, US;
JESSON, Michael, I., 19 Plain Street, Hopedale, MA 01747, US;
JONES, Barry, 80 Wndell, No.3, Cambridge, MA 02138, US

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): POINT THERAPEUTICS, INC., 125 Summer Street, Suite 1840, Boston, MA 02111, US [US, US]

AGENT: TREVISAN, Maria, A.$, Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210$, US

LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2004004661	A2	20040115

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
RW (ARIPO): GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
RW (EAPO): AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
RW (EPO): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
RW (OAPI): BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2003-US21547 A 20030709
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2002-60/394,856 20020709
US 2002-60/414,978 20021001
US 2003-60/466,435 20030428

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 2 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004004658 PCTFULL ED 20040122 EW 200403
TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS RELATING TO ISOLEUCINE BOROPROLINE COMPOUNDS
TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDES ET COMPOSITIONS AYANT TRAIT A DES COMPOSES D'ISOLEUCINE BOROPROLINE

INVENTOR(S): ADAMS, Sharlene, 45 Rosemont Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451, US;
MILLER, Glenn, T., 63 Bearhill Road, Merrimac, MA 01860, US;
JESSON, Michael, I., 19 Plain Street, Hopedale, MA 01747, US;
JONES, Barry, 80 Wendell Street, #3, Cambridge, MA 02138, US

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): POINT THERAPEUTICS, INC., 125 Summer Street, Suite 1840, Boston, MA 02111, US [US, US]

AGENT: TREVISAN, Maria, A.$, Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210$, US

LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2004004658	A2	20040115

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA

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                        ZW
       RW (ARIPO):      GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
       RW (EAPO):       AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
       RW (EPO):        AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU
                        MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
       RW (OAPI):       BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.:      WO 2003-US21405      A  20030709
PRIORITY INFO.:         US 2002-60/394,856       20020709
                        US 2002-60/414,978       20021001
                        US 2003-60/466,435       20030428


=> s B () cell
        680860 B
        222708 CELL
        192476 CELLS
        252846 CELL
                  (CELL OR CELLS)
L14      25810 B (W) CELL

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:17:16 ON 29 JUN 2006)

     FILE 'DGENE' ENTERED AT 08:18:01 ON 29 JUN 2006

     FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 08:18:10 ON 29 JUN 2006
L1           39 S BOROPRO OR PROBORO OR VALBOROPRO
L2           24 S ANTIBOD? AND L1
L3       357416 S ADDITIVE OR SYNERG? OR ENHANC?
L4           22 S L3 AND L2
L5           12 S L4 NOT PY>2001
L6           10 S L4 NOT PY>2000
L7            0 S L6 AND CD20
L8            3 S L6 AND LYMPHOMA
L9            2 S L4 AND CD20
L10        1049 S ANTI () CD20
L11           2 S L10 AND L4
L12          28 S BOROPROLINE
L13           2 S L12 AND L10
L14       25810 S B () CELL

=> s l14 and l2
L15           9 L14 AND L2

=> s l2 and CD20
          2487 CD20
L16           2 L2 AND CD20

=> s l15 not py>2001
        518014 PY>2001
L17           6 L15 NOT PY>2001

=> d ibib 1-6

L17    ANSWER 1 OF 6     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2001016301 PCTFULL  ED 20020828
TITLE (ENGLISH):        QUIESCENT CELL DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE: A NOVEL
                        CYTOPLASMIC SERINE PROTEASE
TITLE (FRENCH):         DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE DE CELLULE QUIESCENTE: UNE
                        NOUVELLE SERINE PROTEASE CYTOPLASMIQUE
INVENTOR(S):            HUBER, Brigitte, T.;
                        UNDERWOOD, Robert, H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     TUFTS UNIVERSITY;
                        HUBER, Brigitte, T.;
```

UNDERWOOD, Robert, H.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2001016301	A1	20010308

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US24052 A 20000901
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-09/388,413 19990901

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 6 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999017799 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): CYTOPLASMIC DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE IV FROM HUMAN T-CELLS
TITLE (FRENCH): DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE IV CYTOPLASMIQUE PROVENANT DE LYMPHOCYTES T D'ORIGINE HUMAINE
INVENTOR(S): BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
HUBER, Brigitte, T.;
UNDERWOOD, Robert;
KABCENELL, Alisa, K.;
SNOW, Roger, J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE ET AL.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9917799	A1	19990415

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-US20968 A 19981006
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1997-08/944,265 19971006

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 6 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999016864 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): STIMULATION OF HEMATOPOIETIC CELLS IN VITRO
TITLE (FRENCH): STIMULATION DE CELLULES HEMATOPOIETIQUES IN VITRO
INVENTOR(S): BACHOVCHIN, William;
WALLNER, Barbara
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): POINT THERAPEUTICS, INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9916864	A1	19990408

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-US20343 A 19980929
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1997-60/060,306 19970929

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 6 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998050066 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): POTENTIATION OF THE IMMUNE RESPONSE THROUGH DELIVERY OF COMPOUNDS BINDING A CYTOPLASMIC DIPEPTIDASE
TITLE (FRENCH): POTENTIALISATION DE LA REPONSE IMMUNITAIRE PAR PRODUCTION DE COMPOSES SE FIXANT A UNE DIPEPTIDASE CYTOPLASMIQUE
INVENTOR(S): HUBER, Brigitte, T.;
SCHMITZ, Tracy;
UNDERWOOD, Robert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9850066	A1	19981112

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-US8838 A 19980430
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1997-8/852,395 19970507

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 6 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998024474 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): INHIBITION OF INVASIVE REMODELLING
TITLE (FRENCH): INHIBITION DU REMODELAGE INVASIF
INVENTOR(S): LUND, Leif, Roge;
DANO, Keld;
STEPHENS, Ross;
BRueNNER, Nils;
SOLBERG, Helene;
HOLST-HANSEN, Claus;
NIELSEN, John, Romer
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FONDEN TIL FREMME AF EKSPERIMENTEL CANCERFORSKNING;
LUND, Leif, Roge;
DANO, Keld;
STEPHENS, Ross;
BRueNNER, Nils;
SOLBERG, Helene;
HOLST-HANSEN, Claus;
NIELSEN, John, Romer
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9824474	A1	19980611

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-DK555 A 19971208
PRIORITY INFO.: DK 1996-1402/96 19961206

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 6 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998000439 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): MULTIVALENT COMPOUNDS FOR CROSS-LINKING RECEPTORS AND USES THEREOF
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSES MULTIVALENTS POUR LA RETICULATION DE RECEPTEURS ET UTILISATIONS ASSOCIES
INVENTOR(S): BACHOVCHIN, William, W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE;
BACHOVCHIN, William, W.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9800439	A2	19980108

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1997-US11279	A	19970627
PRIORITY INFO.:	US 1996-8/671,756		19960628
	US 1997-8/837,305		19970411

=> d kwic 2-5

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 6 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD The purified DPlVb of the invention can also be used to make antibodies (polyclonal, monoclonal, or recombinant) using conventional
methods, involving immunization of, e.g., rabbits, mice, or human volunteers.

The antibodies can be used in standard ELISA assays to measure DPIVb levels
in patients being tested for diseases which potentially involve increased. . .

We observed a striking increase in the number of dead cells in cultures containing the L-isomer of Val-boroPro (VbP), an inhibitor of
dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPPIV), compared to cultures containing media alone
or the inactive D-isomer of the inhibitor, d-Val-d-boroPro--a toxicity control.

Dead cells were apparent as early as 4 h after the addition of the L-isomer of
VbP, with maximal death occurring. . . 24 h (about 70%). When subpopulations of PBMC were tested for susceptibility to VbP- induced death,
we observed that CD 1 9' B cells and CD I I b'
monocytes were resistant, while
purified T-cells (CD4'/CD8') showed greater sensitivity than whole PBMC.
. . .
(44-blotin, Sigma), and
phycoerythrin streptavidin, CD26' T cells were isolated by sorting with the
anti-CD26 mAb 1F7 (C. Moninioto, Dana-Farber Cancer Inst.). B cells were
isolated by selection with blotinyl-anti-CD 1 9 rnAb (D. Thorley Lawson, Tufts
Univ.) And MACS microbeads (Miltenyl Blotec'). Sorted cell populations.
. .

Antibodies Directed against DPlVb
The purified DPIVb of the invention, or fragments thereof, can be

used
to generate polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for DPIVb, using
conventional techniques. Such antibodies can be used in any of the many
known conventional immunoassay formats to measure DPIVb levels in biological samples, e.g., samples of. . .

CLMEN 5 An antibody specific for DPIVb.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 6 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD . . . ability to proliferate and
exhibit morphological characteristics specific for their lineages (such as macrophages,
granulocytes, platelets, red blood cells, T cells and B
cells). Stem cells and progenitor cells
express CD34 on their surface while differentiated cells do not. Bone marrow includes stem
cells as well as progenitor cells of the lymphoid (T and B
cells), myeloid (granulocytes,
macrophages) and erythroid (red blood cells) lineages.
. . .
thymocytes in vitro. Other binding molecules which selectively bind to DPIV and have the ability to stimulate hernatopoietic cells include monoclonal antibodies,
polyclonal antibodies and fragments of the foregoing which are capable of. (1) binding to
DPIV, and (2) stimulating hernatopoietic cells and/or thymocytes in. .
.
. . .
well were incubated in
96 microtiter plates in CellGro Iscove's Modified Dulbecco's Medium (IMDM) and with or
without (control)'the indicated concentrations of Pro-boroPro
for 4 days. At the end of this
incubation period, the cells were counted under the microscope. The cultures without Pro-
boroPro contained 10,000 cells at the end of 4 days. The
cultures containing Pro-boroPro had
53,000 cells at 10-6M, 38,000 cells at 10-'M and 42,000 cells at 10-'OM. The cultures
containing a growth factor mix (GF). . . 2
Umbilical cord blood cells were incubated under essentially the same conditions as described
in the legend to figure 1, except that Val-boroPro was used as stimulant at the indicated
concentrations. After 4 day incubation.

A: Bulk Umbilical Cord Blood; Total Cell Counts. Control culture: 0.2 x 106 cells;
Growth factors 5 x 106 cells; Val-boroPro: R106 (10-6M); R106 (10-8M); 4xlO'(10-'OM).
. . .
coupled beads
for positive selection. Cell preparation contained 98% CD34+ cells. After 4 days of
incubation the culture containing I 0- M Val-boroPro contained
8.5x 106 cells, compared to
0.6xl 06 cells in the control and 4xl 06 cells in the incubation with growth. . .

C: Percent of CD34+ cells remaining after 4 day culture: Cultures incubated with Val-
boroPro contained between 10 and 15% of CD34+ cells after 4

day culture. Cultures
incubated with Growth Factors had only 4% of CD34+ cells remaining
(panel b). This
indicated that Val-boroPro has a growth stimulatory effect on
CD34+ cells in addition to an
effect on the differentiation of CD34+ cells into mature peripheral
blood cells. This is
supported by the observation that culturing these CD34+ cells in the
presence of Val-boroPro
and growth factors does not change the % CD34+ cells in the culture from
the percentage
seen with Val-boroPro alone, although the total number of cell
in this combined culture had
increased to 55 x106 cells as compared to 8.5 x106 cells in the
incubation with Val-boroPro
alone (panel a).

Dimerization of Lys-boroPro (homoconjugate) dramatically
increases the stimulation of bone
marrow cell growth when compared to the effect of the monomeric form of
Lys-boroPro.

Cultures were set up as described in the legend to Figure I except that
Lys-boroPro and the
homoconjugate were used, and incubated for 4 days.

Figure 4
Bone marrow cells were incubated as described in Figure I except that
Val-boroPro and the
homoconjugate were used in a 4 day culture.

A: Val-boroPro gave a similar expansion of bone marrow cells
as the growth factor
mix (GF), while the dinier more than doubled the. . .

B: (panel a): Isolated CD34+ cells (98% purity) incubated with Val-
boroPro gave up
to 20 fold increase in stimulation of cellular growth compared to an 18
fold increase with
growth factors over that. . .

(panel b): Percent of CD34+ cells remaining in culture after a 4 day
incubation
period: control 63%; GF 5%; Val-boroPro, 43%; homodinier 10%.
. . .
ability to proliferate and
exhibit morphological characteristics specific for their lineages (such
as macrophages,
granulocytes, platelets, red blood cells, T cells and B
cells). Bone marrow includes stem cells
as well as progenitor cells of the lymphoid (T and B
cells), inyeloid (e.g., granulocytes,
macrophages) and erythroid (red blood cells) lineages. Stem cells and
progenitor cells
express CD34 on their surface while differentiated. . .
. . .
a number of different methods. The most widely used is a positive
immunological selection based on binding of these cells to anti-CD34-
antibodies
immobilized on a solid support (Cellpro, Baxter). Other selection
methods include negative
selection where all cells not expressing CD34 are isolated away. . .
. . .
by observing a reduction in DPIV enzymatic activity following exposure
to

the non-active site binding agent. Exemplary non-active site binding agents include
antibodies to DPIV and fragments thereof which selectively bind to DPIV in a manner that
results in the ability of the binding. . .
. . .
PCT/GB94/02615, DPIV-Serine
Protease Inhibitors, Applicant Ferring V.V. (Ferring). Representative examples of the
foregoing inhibitors are described below and include the transition-state analog-based
inhibitors Xaa-boroPro, include Lys-BoroPro, Pro-
BoroPro and Ala-BoroPro in which
boroPro refers to the analog of proline in which the carboxylate group (COOH) is replaced
with a boronyl group [B(OH)21. Alternative active-site. . .
. . .
the ability of the Val-
boroProline compound to bind to CD26. In a most preferred embodiment, the compound of
the invention is Val-boroPro (also referred to as PT-100). Because of the chiral carbon
atoms present on the amino acid residues and on the carbon attached to the boron atom, Val-
boroPro can exist in multiple isomeric forms: (a) L-Val-S-
boroPro, (b) L-Val-R-boroPro, (c)
D-Val-S-boroPro, and (d) D-Val-R-boroPro. More
preferably, the compound is L-Val-S-
boroPro or L-Val-R-boroPro. In an analogous manner, the other boroProline compounds of
the invention can exist in multiple isomeric forms; however, in general, the forms in which
each amino acid chiral center has an L- configuration and the boroPro is in the R or S
configuration are the preferred forms of the compounds.

The preferred antigenic peptides are peptides that bind to a T cell surface receptor or a B cell
surface receptor, e.g., TCR/CD3, CD2, CD4, CD8, CD IO, CD26, CD28, CD40, CD45, B7.1
and B7
Alternatively, the reactive moiety can be. . .
. . .
major histocompatibility complex
(MHC) molecule) which is present on the surface of a T cell or on the surface of a B cell. In
certain embodiments, the second targeting moiety has a structure which mimics the substrate
binding site of a protease that is present. . .

Specific examples of tumor antigens include: proteins such as Ig-idiotype of B cell
lymphoma, mutant cyclin-dependent kinase 4 of melanoma, Pmel- 1 7 (gp I 00) of melanoma,
MART- I (Melan-A) of melanoma, p I. . .
. . .
that selectively
binds to a receptor that is expressed on the surface of a cell (preferably a T cell or a B cell).
. . .
IO, CD26, CD28, CD40, CD44, CD45, B7.1 and B7
According to yet other embodiments, the second targeting moiety is an antibody or antibody
fragment that selectively binds to an epitope expressed on the cell surface. The epitope can

be a portion of any of the. . .
. . .
inhibitor inhibits such DPIV
enzymatic activity. Preferably, such binding agents are isolated polypeptides which
selectively bind the DPIV. Isolated binding polypeptides include antibodies and fragments
of antibodies (e.g. Fab, F(ab)2, Fd and antibody
fragments which include a CDR3 region
which binds selectively to the DPIV). Preferred isolated binding polypeptides are those that
bind to an. . .

The invention, therefore, involves the use of antibodies or fragments of antibodies
which have the ability to selectively bind to DPIV and stimulate hematopoietic cells and/or
thymocytes under the conditions disclosed herein. Antibodies include polyclonal and
monoclonal antibodies, prepared according to conventional methodology.

Significantly, as is well-known in the art, only a small portion of an antibody
molecule, the paratope, is involved in the binding of the
antibody to its epitope (see, in
general, Clark, W.R. (1986) The Experimental Foundations ofModern Immunology Wiley &
Sons, Inc., New York; Roitt, 1.. . . Oxford). The pFc'and Fc regions, for example, are effectors of the complement
cascade but are not involved in antigen binding. An antibody from which the pFe'region has
been enzymatically cleaved, or which has been produced without the pFc' region, designated
an F(ablfragment, retains both of the antigen binding sites of an intact antibody. Similarly,
an antibody from which the Fc region has been enzymatically cleaved, or which has been
produced without the Fc region, designated an Fab fragment, retains one of the antigen
binding sites of an intact antibody molecule. Fab fragments consist of a covalently bound
antibody light chain and a portion of the antibody
heavy chain denoted Fd. The Fd fragments
are the major determinant of antibody specificity (a single Fd fragment may be associated
with up to ten different light chains without altering antibody specificity) and Fd fragments
retain epitope-binding ability in isolation.

Within the antigen-binding portion of an antibody, as is well-known in the art, there
are complementarity determining regions (CDRs), which directly interact with the epitope of
the antigen, and. . .

The CDRs, and in particular the CDR3 regions, and more particularly the heavy chain CDR3,
are largely responsible for antibody specificity.

It is now well-established in the art that the non-CDR regions of a mammalian
antibody may be replaced with similar regions of conspecific
or heterospecific antibodies
while retaining the epitopic specificity of the original

antibody. This is most clearly
manifested in the development and use of humanized antibodies
in which non-human
CDRs are covalently joined to human FR and/or Fc/pFc' regions to produce
a functional
antibody. Thus, for example, PCT International Publication
Number WO 92/04381 teaches
the production and use of humanized murine RSV antibodies in
which at least a portion of the
murine FR regions have been replaced by FR regions of human origin. Such
antibodies,
including fragments of intact antibodies with antigen-binding
ability, are often referred to as
chimeric antibodies.

. . .
to one of ordinary skill in the art, the present invention also
provides for F(abl, Fab, Fv and Fd fragments; chimeric
antibodies in which the Fe and/or
FR and/or CDR1 and/or CDR2 and/or light chain CDR3 regions have been
replaced by
homologous human or non-human sequences; chimeric F(ablfragment
antibodies in which
the FR and/or CDRI and/or CDR2 and/or light chain CDR3 regions have been
replaced by
homologous human or non-human sequences; chimeric Fab fragment
antibodies in which the
FR and/or CDRI and/or CDR2 and/or light chain CDR3 regions have been
replaced by
homologous human or non-human sequences; and chimeric Fd fragment
antibodies in which
the FR and/or CDR1 and/or CDR2 regions have been replaced by homologous
human or non-
human sequences. The present invention also includes so-called single
chain antibodies.

. . .
and type that bind specifically to
DPIV and inhibit its functional activity. These polypeptides may be
derived also from
sources other than antibody technology. For example, such
polypeptide binding agents can
be provided by degenerate peptide libraries which can be readily
prepared in solution,. . .

. . .
the matrix permits covalent coupling to free amino
groups. A polystyrene derivatized to carry carboxylate groups can be
covalently attached
directly to Lys-boroPro through coupling to the free E amino
group of the Lys side chain, or
through a spacer linker which has a free amino group. Alternatively, a
polystyrene
derivatized to carry an amino group can be attached to, for example,
Lys-boroPro through
coupling via a spacer linker containing two carboxylate groups, one to
couple to the F_ amino
group of Lys-boroPro, the other to the amino group of the
amino-derivatized polystyrene.

. . .
the
attachment of the compounds of the invention to insoluble matrices.
Biotin can easily be
attached to the E amino group of Lys-boroPro for example and
the resulting conjugate will
adhere with high affinity to avidin or strepavidin. A wide assortment of
insolubilized
derivatives of. . .

. . .
well or 24 well microtiter
plates) at 104 cells/ml in CellGro Iscove's Modified Dulbecco's medium (Meditech)
containing kanamycin (5ug/ml), desired concentration of Xaa-boroPro or other
compound of the invention, and the absence or presence of Giant Cell Tumor-
Conditioned Medium (GCT-CM, Origen) as source of growth factors. Xaa-boroPro or
other compounds of the invention should be diluted to medium and added to culture only
after cells are in culture tube.

CLMEN 5 The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor of DPIV is selected from the group
consisting of a Lys-boroPro monomer, a Pro-boroPro
monomer, a Val-boroPro monomer and a
Lys-boroPro conjugate.

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 6 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD . . . T-cell stimulatory effects of two inhibitory compounds
used according to the invention (date of experiment: 3/9/95; patient id no: 1 655185; CD4
antibody count:760; and number of cells/well: 0.4 x 106).
. . .
invention
in lymphocytes of HIV-infected patients, compared to treatment using two control compounds
(date of experiment: 3/15/95; patient id no: 1227604; CD4
antibody count: 230; number of
cells/well: 0. 16 x IO' ; and 1/2area of a 96 well plate).
. . .
invention
in lymphocytes of HIV-infected patients, compared to treatment using two control compounds
(date of experiment 3/23/95; patient id no. 1586496; CD4
antibody count: 830; number of
6)
cells/well: 0.4 x 10
Fig. 5 is a graph illustrating a stimulatory effect of an inhibitor according to. . .
. . .
invention induces
dose-dependent apoptosis in resting T-cells (these dosages are higher than the extremely low
doses used according to the invention). CD 19+B cells
and CD4+/CD8+Tcells were isolated
(>90% and >97% purity, respectively). The cells were then incubated overnight in the presence
or absence of VBBP. . .
. . .
CD26_ PBMC populations were found to be equally
susceptible to DPPIV inhibitor induced death. PBMC were stained with the anti-CD26
io monoclonal antibody, 4 EL, and then sorted into CD26+ and
CD26- populations using a facstar
plus dual lasar flow cytometry. The cells expressing. . . isolated as the CD26+ and CD26_
populations respectively. The purity of the populations as examined by staining with the anti-
CD26 monoclonal antibody, 134-2C2, is >90%. The CD26+ and
CD26_ populations were
cultured overnight in the presence or absence of various concentrations

of VBP.. . .

Fig. 8 is a graph showing that an inhibitor of CD26 (val-boroPro) inhibited the cytoplasmic enzyme as well.

. . .

hereby incorporated by reference. In this application, one of the families of molecules in the '493 patent is described as the Xaa-boroPro molecules, exemplified by Ala-boroPro, Pro-boroPro, and Gly-boroPro. These Xaa-boroPro molecules are all candidate compounds for use in the methods of the present invention. Two of these compounds are used in some of the examples described below; those compounds are Lys-boroPro (KPB) and Val-boroPro (VBP).

very low doses of the Val-boroPro and Lys-boroPro stimulated proliferation of PBMC from HIV-infected patients, but not PBMC from uninfected patients.

As shown in Fig. 1, at no concentration of the boroPro enzyme inhibitor did it affect the PBMC from uninfected individuals. The inhibitor, at moderate concentrations, also did not cause proliferation of PBMC. . .

Concordant results are shown in Fig. 2, a histogram showing that low doses of Lys-boroPro and Val-boroPro cause proliferation of PBMC of HIV-infected patients, while higher doses (I O-'M) do not have this effect.

Fig. 6 is a graph demonstrating that purified T-cells are highly sensitive to cytoplasmic T-cell dipeptidase inhibitors in moderate concentrations. CD19'B cells and CD4'/CD8' T-cells were isolated to high purity and incubated overnight in Val-boroPro. The amount of cell death was determined by 7AAD flow cytometry analysis. Data represent % of cell death from duplicate samples. These. . .

. . .

the inhibitor is administered immoderate concentrations. CD26' and CD26- populations were incubated overnight in the presence or absence of various concentrations of Val-boroPro. The amount of cell death was determined by 7AAD flow cytometry analysis. Data represent mean % of death from duplicate samples. These. . .

Fig. 8 presents data showing the effects of an inhibitor useful in the invention, Val-boroPro. The experiments were carried out using two preparations: purified DPPIV (i.e., CD26), and Jurkat T-cell cytoplasmic extract, described above (Jurkat cells contain the cytoplasmic T-cell enzyme, but do not bear CD26 on their surfaces). These preparations were incubated with varying concentrations of Val-boroPro, and enzymatic activity was determined i o by measuring the accumulation of the fluorescent cleavage product of 7-amino trifluoromethylcoumarin (AFQ released from the substrate Ala-ProAFC upon

enzymatic
cleavage. Val-boroPro inhibited both the enzyme DPPIV and the cytoplasmic T-cell enzyme in
the Jurkat preparation.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 6 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD . . . neoplasms are interesting as targets for treatment, notably leukaemia such as acute leukemia (AL), chronic leukemia (CL), T-cell acute leukemia (T-ALL), B-cell acute leukemia (B-ALL), T-cell chronic leukemia (T-CLL), B-cell chronic
leukemia (B-CLL), prolymphocytic leukemia (PLL), acute undifferentiated leukemia (AUL), acute myelogenous leukemia 5 (AML), chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML),. . . pro-B-ALL;
lymphoma such as Burkitt's lymphoma (BL), non-Hodgkins lymphoma (NHL), Hodgkins lymphoma (HL), follicular lymphoma (FL), diffuse large cell lymphome (DLCL), T-cell lymphoma, B-cell lymphoma; and myeolodysplasia.

. . .
alpha makroglobulin, tumour associated trypsin inhibitor, urinary trypsin inhibitor, leupeptin, pyroglutamyl-Leu-Arg-CHO, 6-aminocaproic acid, p-aminobenzamidine, bis(5-amidino benzimidazolyl)methane, alpha-N-acetyl-L-lysine methyl ester, tosyl-lysine chloromethyl ketone, or Boc-D-Phe-ProBoro-Arg-OH, i.e. all well-known inhibitors of the plasminogen/plasmin system which may be used in vivo with acceptable toxicity.

. . .
they all rely on the use
of a carrier molecule having a high affinity for the chosen tissue (such as a carrier antibody or fragment thereof) to which is covalently or non-covalently linked the active substance in question. For the purposes of the present invention, an antibody (or fragment thereof) directed against a specific antigens overexpressed in tumours (such as carcinoembryonic antigen, Lewis antigen, transferrin, multi-drug resistance pump, glucose. . .

CLMEN. . . alpha makroglobulin, tumour associated trypsin inhibitor, urinary trypsin inhibitor, leupeptin, pyroglutamyl-Leu-Arg-CHO, 6-aminocaproic acid, p-aminobenzamidine, bis(5-amidino benzimidazolyl)methane, alpha-N-acetyl-L-lysine methyl ester, tosyl-lysine chloromethyl ketone, and Boc-D-Phe-ProBoro-Arg-OH.

=> s cancer? or neoplas? or tumor?
79320 CANCER?
23005 NEOPLAS?
66217 TUMOR?
L18 98755 CANCER? OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR?

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:17:16 ON 29 JUN 2006)

FILE 'DGENE' ENTERED AT 08:18:01 ON 29 JUN 2006

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 08:18:10 ON 29 JUN 2006
L1 39 S BOROPRO OR PROBORO OR VALBOROPRO
L2 24 S ANTIBOD? AND L1
L3 357416 S ADDITIVE OR SYNERG? OR ENHANC?

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L4            22 S L3 AND L2
L5            12 S L4 NOT PY>2001
L6            10 S L4 NOT PY>2000
L7             0 S L6 AND CD20
L8             3 S L6 AND LYMPHOMA
L9             2 S L4 AND CD20
L10         1049 S ANTI () CD20
L11            2 S L10 AND L4
L12           28 S BOROPROLINE
L13            2 S L12 AND L10
L14        25810 S B () CELL
L15            9 S L14 AND L2
L16            2 S L2 AND CD20
L17            6 S L15 NOT PY>2001
L18        98755 S CANCER? OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR?

=> s l18 and l17
L19            5 L18 AND L17

=> d his

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     FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 08:18:10 ON 29 JUN 2006
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L2            24 S ANTIBOD? AND L1
L3        357416 S ADDITIVE OR SYNERG? OR ENHANC?
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L9             2 S L4 AND CD20
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L11            2 S L10 AND L4
L12           28 S BOROPROLINE
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L15            9 S L14 AND L2
L16            2 S L2 AND CD20
L17            6 S L15 NOT PY>2001
L18        98755 S CANCER? OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR?
L19            5 S L18 AND L17

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L19    ANSWER 1 OF 5      PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2001016301 PCTFULL  ED 20020828
TITLE (ENGLISH):         QUIESCENT CELL DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE: A NOVEL
                         CYTOPLASMIC SERINE PROTEASE
TITLE (FRENCH):          DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE DE CELLULE QUIESCENTE: UNE
                         NOUVELLE SERINE PROTEASE CYTOPLASMIQUE
INVENTOR(S):             HUBER, Brigitte, T.;
                         UNDERWOOD, Robert, H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      TUFTS UNIVERSITY;
                         HUBER, Brigitte, T.;
                         UNDERWOOD, Robert, H.
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
                         NUMBER              KIND     DATE
                         ---------------------------------
                         WO 2001016301         A1 20010308
DESIGNATED STATES
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W: AU CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US24052 A 20000901
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-09/388,413 19990901

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 5 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999017799 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): CYTOPLASMIC DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE IV FROM HUMAN T-CELLS
TITLE (FRENCH): DIPEPTIDYLPEPTIDASE IV CYTOPLASMIQUE PROVENANT DE LYMPHOCYTES T D'ORIGINE HUMAINE
INVENTOR(S): BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
HUBER, Brigitte, T.;
UNDERWOOD, Robert;
KABCENELL, Alisa, K.;
SNOW, Roger, J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE ET AL.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9917799	A1	19990415

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-US20968 A 19981006
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1997-08/944,265 19971006

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 5 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999016864 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): STIMULATION OF HEMATOPOIETIC CELLS IN VITRO
TITLE (FRENCH): STIMULATION DE CELLULES HEMATOPOIETIQUES IN VITRO
INVENTOR(S): BACHOVCHIN, William;
WALLNER, Barbara
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): POINT THERAPEUTICS, INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9916864	A1	19990408

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-US20343 A 19980929
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1997-60/060,306 19970929

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 5 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998024474 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): INHIBITION OF INVASIVE REMODELLING
TITLE (FRENCH): INHIBITION DU REMODELAGE INVASIF
INVENTOR(S): LUND, Leif, Roge;
DANO, Keld;
STEPHENS, Ross;
BRueNNER, Nils;

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                        SOLBERG, Helene;
                        HOLST-HANSEN, Claus;
                        NIELSEN, John, Romer
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     FONDEN TIL FREMME AF EKSPERIMENTEL CANCERFORSKNING;
                        LUND, Leif, Roge;
                        DANO, Keld;
                        STEPHENS, Ross;
                        BRueNNER, Nils;
                        SOLBERG, Helene;
                        HOLST-HANSEN, Claus;
                        NIELSEN, John, Romer
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:      English
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
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                        WO 9824474            A1 19980611
DESIGNATED STATES
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                        MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE
                        DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI
                        CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.:      WO 1997-DK555         A  19971208
PRIORITY INFO.:         DK 1996-1402/96          19961206

L19    ANSWER 5 OF 5     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1998000439 PCTFULL  ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH):        MULTIVALENT COMPOUNDS FOR CROSS-LINKING RECEPTORS AND
                        USES THEREOF
TITLE (FRENCH):         COMPOSES MULTIVALENTS POUR LA RETICULATION DE
                        RECEPTEURS ET UTILISATIONS ASSOCIES
INVENTOR(S):            BACHOVCHIN, William, W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE;
                        BACHOVCHIN, William, W.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:      English
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
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                        WO 9800439            A2 19980108
DESIGNATED STATES
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                        GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR
                        NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.:      WO 1997-US11279       A  19970627
PRIORITY INFO.:         US 1996-8/671,756        19960628
                        US 1997-8/837,305        19970411


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L20           0 WO 0071135/PN
                (WO71135/PN)

=> s wo 2000071135/pn
L21           1 WO 2000071135/PN
                (WO2000071135/PN)

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L21            1 S WO 2000071135/PN

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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